

Be brave, live up to your best, and all wholesome influences will combine to help you work out your destiny.—Theo. Clemmens.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

We are devoted to the interests of peace and we cherish no policy of aggression. The maintenance of our ideals is our surest protection.—Charles E. Hughes.

TWENTY-FIVE

## HAWAII AT THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

Those Yellow Leis Tremendous Hit—Island Delegation More Influential Than G. O. P. In Chicago

### NOTHING BUT HARMONY IN GREAT GATHERING WHICH NAMED WILSON

Democrats Listen to Speeches Extolling Occupant of White House and Cheer When He is Put Forward for Another Four Years

BY JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON  
(Star-Bulletin Special Correspondent at the Chicago and St. Louis Conventions)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—Extreme confidence in a Democratic victory at the polls in November attended the reconvening of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall for president and vice-president of the United States, respectively, in St. Louis.

"The country is at peace and the rest of the world at war. It never was so prosperous. Whatever may be said it still remains that Woodrow Wilson has kept the country out of this war and the country never was so prosperous before," said O. T. Shipman of the Hawaiian delegation when commenting on the campaign.

Mr. Shipman expressed the attitude of the Democrats generally. On that contention they will eventually win their way for the reelection of Wilson over Hughes in November.

L. L. McCandless, chairman of the Hawaiian delegation, is a great admirer of W. J. Bryan and has carried a clipping of a speech delivered by Bryan in April of 1912 in his vest pocket notebook since it was delivered. He was glad to hear that Bryan would probably stump for Wilson. His confidence in a Democratic victory was unbounded when he learned that Bryan had offered to "stump" for Wilson, although he felt that "it would be a hard fight."

McCandless and Shipman expressed the confidence of five delegates any day of the Hawaiian delegation. They were L. L. McCandless, chairman of the delegation; M. C. Pacheco, Isola Kikahiki, Jesse Uluhi, O. T. Shipman from Hawaii, Morris Keohokaloie from Maui, and two alternates, John T. B. Stuart and John H. Wilson.

Bryan said that every Democratic Convention since 1856 had been a "love feast" for him, and that this was no exception. This convention was a "love feast" not only for Mr. Bryan, but for every delegate. They were unanimous in applauding Bryan's nomination.

And if by "love feast" Mr. Bryan meant a good time, then the Hawaiian delegation felt exactly as he did; for they came in for their share of mint juleps, St. Louis beer, automobile rides, baseball games and dinners, in the generous reception of the delegates by the businessmen of St. Louis. They were unanimous in their praise of St. Louis and her people.

St. Louis extended herself to entertain the convention delegates while they were here. Fifty-three committees were organized by the businessmen's league of the city, and each was given a definite number of delegates to care for. Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippines and Porto Rico made up a group allotted to a special committee. So generous was the hospitality of this committee and so unselfish were they in their efforts to entertain their guests that the Hawaiian delegates even dared feel that St. Louis was the equal of Hawaii for hospitality.

"They certainly treated us fine," remarked M. C. Pacheco on Tuesday, the day after convention guests had been entertained at the home of Anheuser Busch. Several hundred delegates and newspaper men attending the convention had been driven about the city and parks of St. Louis and finally to the home of the wealthy St. Louis brewer to see the sunset and to partake of mint juleps and the like. The Hawaiian delegation was there and pronounced the sunset the greatest ever seen, not to mention the reception, the company, the place, the victuals, and incidentally, the mint juleps.

Hospitality is Unwearying  
There was no rest for the weary during convention week in St. Louis and what the convention lacked in excitement the businessmen of the town more than made up for in its reception of its guests. On Tuesday the special committee drove the Hawaiian delegation about in automobiles and dined them at the City Club. On Wednesday they drove and dined some more, and those who could went down the river on a special arranged trip that evening. After the convention had adjourned on Thursday and the delegation had had its lunch, the special committee took them in hand again, took those who could go to the baseball game to see Washington defeat St. Louis by the score of one to nothing, to Forest Park on the edge of the city to dine and back to the convention to attend the second session of the day at nine p.m.

Speeches were called for on Tuesday noon at the City Club and at Forest Park where the delegates from the territories and territorial possessions were dined. L. L. McCandless answered the call for Hawaii on both occasions with "booster" talks. He told of the islands and reminded the people present that Hawaii produces

about one-sixth of the sugar of the United States.

How the Leis Did It

Not by any means the least of the services and efforts of the Hawaiian delegation in St. Louis were expended in boosting, "putting Hawaii on the map," as the delegates said. Upon the arrival of McCandless and co-partners in St. Louis on Sunday afternoon, they adopted the yellow paper lei instead of a silk badge as the official emblem of the delegation. This probably attracted more attention than any other insignia, possibly barring the sunflower of Kansas. It aroused much curiosity. Upon arriving in St. Louis on Tuesday the writer inquired after John H. Wilson at the Jefferson Hotel. The clerk turned to the bell boy and asked, "Where did that fellow with the yellow roll around his hat go?"

In the sea of straw hats that topped the heads of the conventionites who frequented the Jefferson Hotel, which was the center of convention life, the hat with the yellow lei was surprisingly conspicuous. Every delegate will vouch for the conspicuity of that emblem, for people all over saw that lei and eyed the wearers as curiously as they eye a Hindu in Honolulu. Photographers and reporters were attracted and to the advantage of delegates and islands.

Hawaiian Music, Too

There was some Hawaiian music too. The band played Aloha Oe several times when favoring the gathering, accompanied with a song, like "Maryland, My Maryland," "Illinois," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Tennessee, My Tennessee," and many others. L. L. McCandless remarked that he had not thought of bringing a Hawaiian quilt with the delegation but consoled himself by remarking that "There was another day coming."

Hawaii was in evidence in St. Louis, and in contrast to the position and place that Hawaii occupied at the Republican Convention at Chicago was very much in evidence. Although the vote amounted to practically nothing in both places and the contest of both party delegations went almost unnoticed by the public, people knew that Hawaii was "on the map" at St. Louis among the delegates, and at Chicago the Hawaiian delegation and the Lord only knows who else when they were there. And the difference lay not chiefly in the difference in the character of the meetings, but in the delegates, and to a great extent in simple yellow paper leis, something which attracted not only all the delegates, but newspaper men.

Not a Real Fight

Then the St. Louis convention was an occasion for harmonious celebration, vociferous rejoicing, gathering together, good times, and little political controversy, and deliberation. Skepticism, controversy, and profound deliberation were the characteristics of the Republican Convention, but were not conspicuous at St. Louis.

There was no tense excitement at St. Louis. They could not stir up opposition against Wilson in the Democratic gathering. They turned towards Marshall and tried to "get his goat." Gov. Major of Missouri was "in to fight for the next vice-presidency to a finish" once upon a time, Sen. Owen "would be the next vice-president" for a time, Gov. John H. Morehead of Nebraska "for vice president" and Roger Sullivan "with the whole Illinois delegation behind him" was after Marshall's scalp; but on Thursday night Thomas R. Marshall was nominated vice-president by acclamation. They tried to get William Jennings Bryan mixed up with the committee on platform, and objecting to what he would in the administration, but on Thursday night Bryan praised Wilson and his policies in a speech before the convention like no other man had done or did. Senator Stone of Missouri aroused agitation for a plank calling for a relentless criticism of the Republican candidate and poked fun at his whiskers, but this was quickly forgotten in the controversy of the platform. The only controversy of any significance was that which arose over the attitude of the convention on woman's suffrage, and this was eventually amicably settled. So it was with everything; there was almost perfect harmony, every effort seemingly being made by the party members to avoid discord.

Island Delegation Harmonious

The Hawaiian delegation existed in harmony. The only discord was quickly eliminated by the action of a sub-committee of the national committee on the Monday afternoon before the convention. It was the occasion for hearing the claims of Dr. J. H. Raymond for the position as delegate from Maui which the central committee had given to Morris Keohokaloie. The committee acted.

Raymond left St. Louis for the

### Territory's Bourbons Who Helped Nominate Wilson



Hawaiian delegates at the St. Louis convention, also a group of happy Bourbons on shipboard. The large photo appeared in the St. Louis Star to which the Star-Bulletin is indebted for the picture. From left to right these in the group are Judge T. B. Stuart, M. C. Pacheco, Isola Kikahiki, Jesse Uluhi, L. L. McCandless and Morris Keohokaloie, Ollie Shipman of Hawaii is missing from this group.

### SIDE-LIGHTS ON BOURBON CONVENTION Contrasts to That of Republicans in Chicago

Side Lights on the Convention  
O. T. Shipman left St. Louis in 1891. His trip to the convention was his first visit to his old home in thirty-five years. He was amazed at the growth of the city, and learned that he could not find his way about as he could in his earlier days.

Jesse Uluhi said that he and Isola Kikahiki had taken one and only one ride on the scenic railway in Oakland during their stop on the western coast. Kikahiki evidently preferred more genteel sports after that and refused to take a ride in a balloon at St. Louis.

Senator Ollie James made an impressive and austere chairman, but did not preside with the grace and cordiality which marked the chairmanship of Senator W. G. Harding at Chicago.

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, prominent in the congressional party that visited Hawaii last year, was national committeeman from his state.

What happened to Judge Wilder no

East on the day before the convention and it was said that he had to pay his hotel bill throughout the four days for which he had contracted to keep the room. He had evidently intended to attend the convention.

The sub-committee which heard Dr. Raymond's contest for the position of delegate from Maui consisted of Arthur F. Mullen of Nebraska, J. Fred C. Talbot of Maryland and Thomas Taggart of Indiana. It met in St. Louis on the Monday before the convention opened.

Armed with affidavits and the credentials of the Democratic county committee of Maui Dr. Raymond, accompanied by Treasurer C. J. McCarthy, appeared before the committee which was assigned to hear the case for the national committee. M. C. Pacheco voiced the position of the Democratic central committee in giving Morris Keohokaloie credentials as delegate from the county of Maui.

Dr. Raymond stated his case to the committee and according to the representative of the opposing faction was quite nervous and did not make a good impression upon the committee. Treasurer McCarthy explained the situation for the most part, voicing the claims of Dr. Raymond. Affidavits and the credentials of the Maui county committee were

one of any delegation was able to guess. He supposedly came to St. Louis from Chicago, but could not be found.

Judge T. B. Stuart has attended many conventions. He said that he had heard wilder cheering than was exhibited at St. Louis.

L. L. McCandless left for the East on the night of the last day of the convention. He said that he expected to leave San Francisco about July 3.

O. T. Shipman remained behind the main party, staying in St. Louis for several days after the convention where he has relatives.

C. J. McCarthy returned to Honolulu immediately following the convention.

There was much less artificial applause at the Democratic convention than at the Republican convention.

The Republicans handled their convention more smoothly and their treatment of the guests in the convention

submitted, but little attention was paid either by the committeemen.

No Action Against Governor Pinkham  
In his appearance before the committee, Dr. Raymond told the committeemen that it had been rumored in Honolulu before he had left that if the McCandless faction of the Democratic party of Hawaii secured complete control of the delegation to the convention that Governor Lucius E. Pinkham would be asked to resign.

"You can say that we are after Governor Pinkham's scalp, but that we intend to go after him like gentlemen," said a member of the delegation when queried on Raymond's assertion after the meeting. No action was taken against Pinkham in the convention, however.

Pacheco submitted the central committee's version of the controversy and the decision in favor of Keohokaloie which it had made.

McCarthy contended that if the central committee of the Territory of Hawaii could go beyond the decision of the county committee of Maui and base its decisions upon its own investigations, refusing to sustain the action of the county committee that likewise the sub-committee of the national committee could go beyond the decision of the Hawaiian central committee. Accordingly, he had ob-

itself seemed more cordial and polite than that of the Democrats.

Every time the band played "Dixie" the wildest kind of whooping and yelling would arise from the crowds.

That W. J. Bryan is still the idol of the Democratic party was exemplified by his grand reception in the convention hall.

In contrast to the rain of Chicago was the constant heat and sunshine of St. Louis. Palm Beach suits were quite popular. L. L. McCandless wore a Palm Beach suit while in St. Louis.

Congressman John E. Raker, delegate at large from California and member of the resolutions committee, was in close touch with the member of the resolutions committee from Hawaii, M. C. Pacheco.

The Hawaiian delegation was well pleased with the prospects of the coming election and in the results of the past convention. L. L. McCandless, as chairman of the delegation, said that they were well satisfied with the part that Hawaii had played in the convention.

He submitted affidavits to offer to the committee in his investigation of Dr. Raymond's claims.

Contest Beaten on Technical Points  
But the sub-committee refused to carry their investigation beyond the central committee. After the hearings of both factions they sustained the action of the central committee awarding Morris Keohokaloie the position of delegate from the county of Maui, holding that they did not have jurisdiction to go over the regular party organization of the territory.

This decision also threw cold water on the contest of High Sheriff W. P. Jarrett for the position of national committeeman from Hawaii, which the central committee of the territory had awarded to John H. Wilson. If the national committee had refused to carry its investigation beyond the central committee of Hawaii in the Raymond contest, it was not likely that they would do this in the investigation of Jarrett's claims which were based upon little more than personal assertion, according to the McCandless faction.

A resolution stating that the national committee of the party sustain the decision of the state and territorial committees where there were contests for the position of national committeemen, was passed shortly be-

fore the convention adjourned on Friday. This practically assured John H. Wilson of his place as national committeeman from Hawaii.

Jarrett makes little fight for the position, evidently feeling that there was little hope for success for him after the first decision of the party.

The new national committee met immediately after the convention with John H. Wilson attending for Hawaii, and after a short and insignificant hearing Jarrett's claims were disposed of.

With the settlement of the Raymond contest the Hawaiian representation at St. Louis was divided into two distinct groups: the first, the delegates and alternates, who located together in a suite at the Terminal Hotel at the Union Station of the city and John H. Wilson, national committeeman, who remained at the Jefferson with the national committeemen from the Philippines, Robert E. Manly; and second, Dr. Raymond, who left St. Louis before the convention started, and W. P. Jarrett, Sheriff C. H. Rose and C. J. McCarthy, who stayed at the Planter's Hotel. Postmaster Young was attending the convention as a guest. It was reported that Judge A. A. Wilder was attending the convention also, but he could not be found.

Treasurer C. J. McCarthy stopped in St. Louis on his way home from Washington, D. C. He said that he had made several appointments with the Secretary of the Interior Lane, but that on each occasion something interfering with their fulfillment, so that he was unable to see him before he left Washington for the convention. McCarthy was not attending the convention in any official position. He took no part in the affairs of the delegation excepting in the contest of Dr. Raymond for the position of delegate from Maui.

Rose and Jarrett See Jails  
Rose was making his first trip east from San Francisco. He was making a tour of the jails and prison systems of western states and cities in view of improving the corresponding institutions of the islands. Jarrett was traveling with him, likewise being interested in jails and the like. Both came to St. Louis for the convention which they attended with McCarthy as guests.

Jarrett was there to forward his interests as national committeeman from Hawaii although he did spend most of his time while in St. Louis investigating the local jails with his traveling partner and McCarthy.

McCarthy, Rose and Jarrett wore the Hawaiian lei on the "preparedness" hats which they had bought. The "preparedness" hat is a straw sombrero with a red, white and blue

### STAR-BULLETIN CORRESPONDENT 'WENT FURTHEST'

Joseph R. Farrington at St. Louis Was 10,000 Miles From His Paper

Joseph R. Farrington, the Star-Bulletin's representative at the Chicago and St. Louis convention, had the distinction of being the news-writer who went furthest to the St. Louis convention, according to the St. Louis Star. The Star published the following concerning Farrington, his wife and Hawaii:

Joseph R. Farrington, special correspondent of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, probably came a greater distance to "cover" the Democratic convention than any one else in the small army of newspaper men gathered here. It takes ten days of continuous traveling to reach St. Louis from Hawaii.

The Star-Bulletin is one of the few English daily papers published in the Territory of Hawaii. It is issued in the afternoon in two editions and has a circulation of 8,000 among the English speaking people of the islands. Farrington said:

While the city of Honolulu has but two "white papers" as they are called by the natives, there are enough daily foreign newspapers for the 30,000 inhabitants of the city. There are three Japanese, one Philippine, two Portuguese, two Hawaiian and two Chinese newspapers, copies of which, Farrington said, are sold on the streets at all hours of the day and night.

Farrington said the papers of Honolulu to a great extent supply the news for the entire Territory of Hawaii, which has a population of 100,000. Of this number, 110,000 are Japanese, 25,000 Portuguese, 15,000 Chinese and 15,000 Americans. The majority of the latter figure are American-born.

Farrington said that he had been in Hawaii for 20 years. He said that he had been a resident of Honolulu for 20 years. He said that he had been a resident of Honolulu for 20 years.

Farrington will remain in the United States and attend Wisconsin University next fall.

cord about it and was won by him of the delegates. But McCarthy, Rose and Jarrett were the guests of the local sheriff a great part of the time, and a good percentage of the time they spent in jail. A very serious system of identifying criminals and a system of interest in the suggested that if possible anything might well be incorporated in the prison system of the islands.

Local Sheriff Good Entertainer  
McCarthy, Rose and Jarrett did not get their tickets to the convention through the Hawaiian delegation, from the local sheriff, who took good care of them. The sheriff not only gave them tickets to the convention and explained and demonstrated various up-to-date prison methods to the local men, but also drove them about considerably, showing them the city and interesting points, for which they were unanimous in commending the hospitality of St. Louis.

Attending the convention they attended north intending to visit the jails, including that at Joliet, Illinois. Postmaster Young attended the first national convention to nominate a president of the United States while in St. Louis. "I am feeling fine," he said when stopped in the lobby of the Jefferson Hotel on Wednesday night. "Yes, I am glad Wilson will be nominated and I think Hughes is a good man," he went on to say. Mr. Young was in excellent health and was on his way back to visit Washington and his family farther south. He said that he hoped to get back to Honolulu, but did not know when he would return.

"You can give my heartiest aloha to the people of Honolulu," he said. Mr. Young wore a yellow lei about his straw hat.

Hawaii Well Represented  
Twelve men from Hawaii sat in the St. Louis Coliseum when the Democrats convened on Wednesday to nominate Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall president and vice-president of the United States respectively, to adopt a platform, hear some speeches, and to yell howl like mad. Although the Hawaiian delegates were not in evidence in the demonstrations, and there were many of them, it is a safe bet that they made their share of noise. The five delegates and committee men in the delegation were John H. Wilson, Jesse Uluhi, Isola Kikahiki, M. C. Pacheco and Morris Keohokaloie.

Where Wilson Was Named  
The Coliseum at St. Louis is smaller and deeper than the great one at Chicago. It is shaped like a bathtub. On the main platform seated the delegates and alternates on all sides seats were placed so that an alpine arising abruptly the delegates could see the main platform.

Between these seats on the main platform were placed the delegates and alternates on all sides seats were placed so that an alpine arising abruptly the delegates could see the main platform.

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